

House Concurrent Resolution No. 19

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES ROWDEN (Sponsor), JONES (50), SOLON, MUNTZEL,
SOMMER, CIERPIOT, RICHARDSON, LYNCH, WALKER, HANSEN,
REMOLE AND GUERNSEY (Co-sponsors).

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2 **WHEREAS**, the United States relies - and will continue to rely for many years - on
gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, as well as renewable and alternative sources of energy; and

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4 **WHEREAS**, in order to fuel our economy, the United States will need more oil and
5 natural gas while also requiring additional alternative energy sources; and

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7 **WHEREAS**, the United States accounts for 20% of world energy consumption and is
8 the world's largest petroleum consumer. The United States consumes more than 15 million
9 barrels of oil each day, with forecast suggesting that this will not change for decades; and

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11 **WHEREAS**, even with new technology, oil discoveries, alternative fuels, and
12 conservation efforts, the United States will remain dependent on imported energy for decades
13 to come. A secure supply of crude oil is not only needed for Americans to continue to heat their
14 homes, cook their food, and drive their vehicles, but to allow the United States economy to thrive
15 and grow free from the potential threats and disruptions of crude oil supply from less secure parts
16 of the world; and

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18 **WHEREAS**, the growing production of conflict-free oil from Canada's oil sands and the
19 Bakken formation in Saskatchewan, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota can replace
20 crude imported from countries that do not share American values, but additional pipeline
21 capacity to refineries in the United States Midwest and Gulf Coast is required; and

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23 **WHEREAS**, increasing energy imports from Canada makes sense for the United States.
24 Canada is a trusted neighbor with a stable democratic government, strong environmental
25 standards equal to that of the United States, and some of the most stringent human rights and
26 worker protection laws in the world; and

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28 **WHEREAS**, improvements in production technology have reduced the carbon footprint
29 of Canadian oil sands development by 26% on a per barrel basis since 1990. Oil sands

30 production accounts for 6.9% of Canada's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and 0.1% (1/100th)
31 of global GHG emissions. Total emissions from Canada's oil sands sector was 48 megatons in
32 2010, equivalent to 0.5% of United States GHG emissions. Oil sands crude has similar CO2
33 emissions to other heavy oils and is 6% more carbon-intensive than the average crude refined
34 in the United States on a wells-to-wheels basis; and

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36 **WHEREAS**, the 57 refineries in the Gulf Coast region provide a total refining capacity
37 of approximately 8.7 million barrels per day (bpd), or half of United States refining capacity.
38 In 2011, these refineries imported approximately 5 million bpd of crude oil from more than 30
39 countries, with the top four suppliers being Mexico (22%), Saudi Arabia (17%), Venezuela
40 (16%), and Nigeria (9%). Imports from Mexico and Venezuela are declining as production from
41 those countries decreases and supply contracts expire. Once completed, TransCanada's Keystone
42 XL Pipeline and Gulf Coast Expansion projects could displace roughly 40% of the oil the United
43 States currently imports from the Persian Gulf and Venezuela; and

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45 **WHEREAS**, the Keystone XL Pipeline project has been subject to the most thorough
46 public consultation process of any proposed United States pipeline, and the subject of multiple
47 environmental impacts statements and several United States Department of State studies which
48 have concluded that it poses the least impact to the environment and is much safer than other
49 modes of transporting crude oil; and

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51 **WHEREAS**, the original Keystone Pipeline, which spans across the northern part of
52 Missouri, supplies over 500,000 barrels of North American crude oil to American refiners in the
53 Midwest. When completed, the Keystone XL Pipeline will carry 830,000 barrels of North
54 American crude oil to American refineries in the Gulf Coast region which will make its way back
55 to Missouri in the form of gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel; and

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57 **WHEREAS**, the Keystone XL Pipeline project will create approximately 9,000
58 construction jobs. The Gulf Coast Expansion project is a \$2.3 billion project that has created
59 approximately 4,000 construction jobs. Combined, these projects support yet another 7,000
60 manufacturing jobs. 75% of the pipe used to build the Keystone XL Pipeline in the United States
61 will come from North American mills, including half made by United States workers. Goods
62 for the pipeline valued at approximately \$800 million have already been sourced from United
63 States manufacturers:

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65 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the members of the House of
66 Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, First Regular Session, the Senate
67 concurring therein, hereby strongly:

68 (1) Support continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North
69 American oil reserves to United States refineries;

70 (2) Urge the United States Congress to support continued and increased development
71 and delivery of oil from Canada to the United States;

72 (3) Urge the President of the United States to support the continued and increased
73 importation of oil derived from the Bakken formation in Montana, North Dakota, and South
74 Dakota, as well as Canadian oil sands;

75 (4) Urge the United States Secretary of State to approve the newly routed pipeline
76 application from TransCanada to reduce dependence on unstable governments, create new jobs,
77 improve our national security, and strengthen ties with an important ally; and

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79 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of
80 Representatives be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the
81 President of the United States, the President Pro Tem of the United States Senate, the Speaker
82 of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Missouri Congressional
83 delegation.

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